

downwards, and passing under cover of the flexor carpi radialis and the anterior annular ligament, enters the palm. It gives off no branches in the forearm. In the *Thylacine* the palmar branches are very numerous. Eight distinct twigs are given to the palmar pads, and then the nerve ends in digital branches which supply the palmar aspect of all the fingers with the exception of the radial side of the thumb and the ulnar side of the little finger. In the *Cuscus* the branches to the skin of the palm are not so plentiful, and digital twigs are only given to the index and middle fingers and to the ulnar side of the thumb and the radial side of the ring finger. In both animals the median nerve supplies all the lumbrical muscles. It also communicates freely with the palmar branches of the ulnar nerve on the one hand and medio-radial nerve on the other.

The ulnar nerve (Pl. I. fig. 6, *u.*; Pl. II. fig. 4, *u.n.*; Pl. II. fig. 3, *u.n.*) crosses the axillary vein, and running down the inner aspect of the limb to the interval between the olecranon and internal condyle of the humerus, it enters the forearm by passing under cover of the anconeus internus. In the forearm it lies between the ulnar flexor of the carpus and the ulnar part of the flexor muscle, and it ends at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the forearm by dividing into a palmar (Pl. II. fig. 3, *u.n.*) and a dorsal branch. It supplies the anconeus internus, flexor carpi ulnaris, and a few small twigs proceed from it to the ulnar and condylar parts of the flexor muscle.

The palmar portion of the nerve, as it approaches the pisiform bone, divides into a superficial and a deep division. The former goes to the ulnar margin of the hand, supplies the abductor minimi digiti, and then proceeds onwards as the palmar digital branch for the ulnar side of the little finger. The deep division crosses the annular ligament superficially, under the shadow of the pisiform bone, and enters the palm. It at once sinks under cover of the ulnar head of the flexor brevis minimi digiti, and turning outwards is carried across the palm towards the radial margin of the hand between the plantar and intermediate strata of intrinsic muscles. It is expended in the supply of all the adductors, the dorsal interossei, and the short flexors, with the exception of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the *Cuscus* it supplies, in addition to these muscular twigs, the digital branch for the adjacent sides of the ring and little fingers. This nerve emerges from under cover of the adductor annularis (Pl. II. fig. 3, *d.n.*). In both it gives off branches to the skin of the palm.

The dorsal branch of the ulnar nerve winds round the ulnar margin of the forearm under cover of the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, and it ends in digital branches for both sides of the little finger and the ulnar side of the ring finger.

The number of nerves which are given to the skin of the palm in the *Thylacine* is very surprising. Each of the three palmar nerves contributes to its supply—the median alone giving eight twigs. This seems to indicate that the palmar skin possesses an unusually high degree of sensibility.